FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO.

ACCOUNT SERVICE AT DATES

SVC.	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	USAGE	CODE

A Blank Sample of Bill Mailed To Customers 05-05-2014

BILL DATE
NET BILL

GROSS BILL
DUE AFTER

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

GROSS DUE AFTER

NET DUE NOW

ENCLOSE THIS STUB
WHEN PAYING BY MAIL
FOR PROPER CREDIT

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE UTILITIES
P.O. BOX 216
BROOKSVILLE, KENTUCKY 41004
Telephone 735-2501

OFFICE HOURS MON-FRI 8:00 - 4:30

WE HAVE A NIGHT DEPOSIT BOX FOR
YOUR CONVENIENCE

10% PENALTY IF NOT PAID BY THE
20TH OF THE MONTH.

NOT RESPONSIBLE
FOR MAIL DELIVERY

CITY

BRO

OFFIC

WE HAV

10% P

CODES:

UC (USA

APPROVE

Water Quality Report Availability

In 2013, Brooksville Utility detected 10 contaminants in the drinking water and none of them were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Please go to www.krwa.org/2013ccr/brooksville.pdf to view your 2013 annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. To speak with someone about the report, please call (606) 735-2501. If you would like a paper copy of the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home please check the paper copy box and mail back with your payment or call (606) 735-2501.

☐ Please mail a copy of the Water Quality Report

Brooksville Utility
Water Quality Report 2013

Water System ID: KY0120044 Manager: Jeff Mofford 606-735-2501	CCR Contact: Jeff Mofford 606-735-2501 jmofford@windstream.net	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 216 Brooksville, KY 41004	Meeting location and time: Brooksville City Hall 2nd Thursday monthly at 7:00 PM

Brooksville Utility purchases water from Augusta Regional Water Treatment Plant and they provided the following information:
The source of your drinking water is ground water from wells. The area around the wells is mostly residential but also contains some agricultural, recreational, and light industry activities and has a moderate susceptibility. The final source water assessment for our system has been completed and is contained in the Bracken County Water Supply Plan. The plan indicates that the source water is susceptible to some contaminants caused by agricultural activities in the area. The Plan is available for inspection at the Buffalo Trace Area Development District (606-564-4333), located at 327 West 2nd Street, Maysville, KY 41056.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information About Lead:
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.
Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lead & Coper and chlorine by Brooksville. Others by Augusta.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.247	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action lev 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.152 (90th percentile)	0.03 to 0.203	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.88	0.88 to 0.88	2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action lev 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90th percentile)	0 to 5.6	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.68	1.68 to 1.68	2013	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.14 (highest average)	0.68 to 1.50	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	15 (system average)	15.2 to 15.2 (range of system sites)	2013	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	59.1 (system average)	59.1 to 59.1 (range of system sites)	2013	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Last year our Water Quality Report contained information on a couple of samples collected on June 12, 2012 that tested positive for total coliform bacteria but we failed to report that one of those samples also tested positive for E. coli bacteria. Below is an explanation of what happened and corrective actions taken.

On June 12, 2012 drinking water and wastewater samples were collected for our contract lab to analyze. All of the samples were transported in the same container. Apparently at some point during the collection, transportation, or analysis of the samples a cross contamination occurred with two of the drinking water samples. Both water samples tested positive for total coliform and an additional test indicated the presence of E. coli bacteria in one of the samples. Repeat samples were immediately collected at the original sites and upstream and downstream of those sites. None of the repeat samples indicated the presence of total coliform or E. coli bacteria. Since this incident we have modified our sampling procedures and scheduled separate days for collection of drinking water and wastewater samples.

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification

PWS Name: Brooksville Utility PWSID#: KY0120044 Population Served: 977

I, the undersigned, certify that our system's Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2013 was prepared and distributed according to the requirements for our system in 40 CFR 141.153, 141.154, and 141.155 and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Also, I certify that the report contains information that is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Division of Water.

Date information to purchasers: ☐ Written agreed alternative date on file. (Required if after April 1)
PWSIDs of purchasers:

Date CCR distributed to customers: 05/05/2014 Date CCR sent to Division of Water: 05/05/2014

1. **CCR main/primary distribution method**: ☐ Mailed ☐ Hand Delivery ☒ Electronic Delivery* ☐ Newspaper**

*Electronic Delivery list URL: www.krwa.org/2013ccr/brooksville.pdf
*Electronic Delivery CCR Final Packet sent to DOW shall include hard copies of: Copy of CCR from Website, Bill insert/bill with notification of e-delivery, email notification to e-pay/auto-pay e-delivery including subject line, the # of emails sent and the # bounce back emails with a statement that indicates hardcopies were mailed to the bounced back email customers along with a copy of the notification Good Faith Effort Distribution method for e-delivery must be a non-electronic method.

**Name of newspaper & date printed with the newspaper clipping of CCR showing the date the report was printed is required.
To use newspaper as the primary distribution method, your system must:

a) Have a POPULATION less than10,000; b) Publish the report in a local newspaper by July 1; c) Notify your customers by July 1st that the report will not be mailed unless requested, and it is available upon request.

Indicate how you notified customers that CCR will not be mailed unless requested. (example: Message on water bill, statement in newspaper, etc.) (Required if published in newspaper): Message on water bill

If your system serves a population of less than 500, you only need to notify your customers by July 1 that the report is available upon request. Indicate how customers were notified & how the report was made available upon request: _____

2. **CCR secondary/"Good faith" efforts (GFEs) to reach the non-bill-paying customers** (indicate methods used)

Posting the CCR on the Internet URL: _____ **(N/A with E-delivery as main distribution method)**

a) ☐ Delivering multiple copies to non-bill-paying consumers at apartments, rest homes, hospitals, schools, factories, & etc. (list locations).
b) ☐ Delivering to community organizations (attach list).
c) ☒ Posting the CCR or an announcement of its availability in public places (attach list of locations).
d) ☐ Publishing CCR or an announcement of its availability in local newspaper (attach copy).
e) ☐ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media. (attach copy of announcement) **(N/A with E-delivery as main distribution method)**
f) ☐ Mailing CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).
g) ☐ Other (attach description of additional methods used or explanation or use back of sheet).

Name: Jeff Mofford **Signature:** _____

Title: Superintendent **Phone:** (606)735-2501 **email:** jmofford@windstream.net

Address: City of Brooksville PO Box216 Brooksville,Ky. 41004 **Date:** 05/05/2014

Good Faith Effort
"Posting Sites"

System: Brooksville Utility PWSID: Ky0120044

Date	Name of Facility
05/05/2014	Brooksville City Office
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Board of Ed.
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Public Library
05/05/2014	Brooksville Court Apts.
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Courthouse
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Health Dept.

I, the undersigned, confirm that a copy of the Good Faith Effort was prepared and distributed to the above listed facilities.

Printed Name: Jeff Mofford

Signature: Jeff Mofford Date: 05-05-2014

Public Notification
"Posting Sites"

System: Brooksville Utility PWSID: Ky0120044

State and Federal regulations require that a community water system provide a public notification when maximum contaminant levels (MCL) have been exceeded or when other monitoring and reporting violations have occurred. One of the requirements may be to post the notice throughout the community.

Date	Name of Facility
05/05/2014	Brooksville City Office
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Board of Ed.
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Public Library
05/05/2014	Brooksville Court Apts.
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Courthouse
05/05/2014	Bracken Co. Health Dept.

I, the undersigned, confirm that a copy of the Public Notification was prepared and distributed to the above listed facilities.

Printed Name: Jeff Mofford

Signature: Jeff Mofford Date: 05-05-2014

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION (PN) CERTIFICATION

PWS: **Brooksville Utility** PWSID: **KY0120044** Population: **977**

For Violations(s):

2013-9521917 (CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT)

That occurred on date(s):

07-01-2013

I, the undersigned, certify that public notice has been provided to our consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines of the Public Notification (PN) requirements in **40 CFR 141.201 to 141.210**.

☐ 1. Consultation with DOW if required, on:

☒ 2. How notice was distributed (Include copy of each type of notice for each notification)

Primary Date: 05/05/2014 Method: within CCR at www.krwa.org/2013ccr/brooksville.pdf

Secondary Date: N/A Method: N/A

☐ 3. Copy sent to Consecutive Systems (include date, PWSID, and PWS name)

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

☒ 4. Content: All ten required elements are in the notice.

☐ 5. Other (attach description or explanation of additional methods used or use back of sheet).

Printed Name: Jeff Mofford Title: Superintendent

Signature: Jeff Mofford Date: 05-05-2014

Address: City Of Brooksville PO Box216 Brooksville,Ky. 41004

Phone: (606)735-2501